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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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FU Tso-1 (19 15 3), whose courtesy name is I Sheng ( 1 ), was born 53 years ago in Junghohsien (110-23, 35-20), Shensi Province. After his graduation from the Pacting (115-29, 38-52) Military Academy, he joined the troops of YEN Hsi-shen ( 115-29), Shansi worlord, and in 1927, when the Revolutionary Army of the Kuomintang Party begen its conquest of North China and Manchuria, he became famous while still a regiment commander by surrounding the troops of CHANG Tso-lin ( 115-11), Manchurian warlord, for three months at Chehsien (115-58, 39-30). In 1929, after the Kuomintang had succeeded in consolidation its gains in the north. Fil was appointed garrison commander at consolidating its gains in the north, FU was appointed garrison commander at Tientsin, but he withdrew after YEN Msi-shan and FENG Yu-hsiang (沙方 玉 井) the "Christian General", lost their battle with CHIANG K'si-shek. FU retired to Suiyuan Province on the advice of his uncle (unidentified), who know that YEN and FUNG could not defeat CHIANG. The Muomintang Government subsequently appointed him governor of Suiyuan and commander of the 35th Army. He was appointed commander of the 7th Army in 1937, vice-commander of the 8th War area in 1939 and commander of the 12th War Area in 1945. His appointment as Governor of Chahar Province was announced by the National Government on 15 October 1946, and in November 1947, he was made commander of the North China Bandit Suppression Headquarters.

### The Popular Mero

- FU built up his power in Suivuan on a basis of popular support. Using the slogan "Breed is better than the songs of birds," he embarked on a program of "government improvement", "tax reform" and suppression of the Mongols, and when he was driven out of Sulyuan by the Japanese, he returned to harry them for eight years.
- He preached "honest, officient government" to the people in his territory and set up a Suiyuan Monroe Doctrine, similar to VEN. Bai-shan's in Shansi, by which important administrative positions were filled by Suiyuanese and capable men were persuaded to stay in Suiyuan. This gained him the support of the intelligentsia of the province and won for elutation of the most effectively administered border provinc

SEE REVERSE FOR DECLASSIFICATION ACTION **CLASSIFICATION** 

STATE # X NAVY DISTRIBUTION Approved For Release ARDP82-00457R001800500009-2 He lightened the direct taxes as much as possible and increased the indirect, emphasizing the opium and other luxury taxes. He publicly advocated and personally practiced frugality, using the surplus thus gained for new construction. He made Kuelsui (111-37, 40-47) a model border city. He took advantage of the ill-feeling between Chinese and Mongols in an area where their ethnic "borders" are contiguous by suppressing the autonomy-minded Mongols. When Paotou (110-03, 40-36) was occupied by the Japanese, he used guerrilla tactics and a superior intelligence organization to cause serious damage to the Japanese, who could neither anticipate his attacks nor pursue his cavalry. These activities made him, in the eyes of the people, a benevolent strong-man, a "race" here and a myster-lously successful guerrilla chieftain.

#### Surpressor of the Mongols

- FU is guided by a "Greater Han" () (Chinese) racial principle which procludes any tolerance on his part of Mongolian independence. He began his policy of suppression when he becare Governor of Suiyuan and an active participant in North Chine politics. His technique was "divide and conquer", and by instigating quarrels ement the Mongolian using his influence with the National Government, he succeeded in stripping the Mongolian league and banner organizations of all but nominal functions and placing them under direct provincial control in Ulanchap, Tkechou and Chahar Leagues and the Tunet; Banners in Suiyuan Province.
- In 1933, when the Inner Mongolian Autonomy Movement got under way at Pailingmiso (110-27, 41-50), FU forced several of the more decedent Mang Kung (E. A.) (nobles) of Ulanchar and Ikechou Leagues and the Tumot Banners in Suiyuan to oppose the movement and also secured the cooperation of the National Government at Manking in balking it. As a result, the Mongolian Administrative Council, the movement's highest organ, was split, and the Suiyuan Mongolian Administrative Council, FU's purpet Mongolian organ, was established. When the Chinese Constitution was being drafted, Mongolian representatives petitioned the National Government to include stipulations for a high degree of autonomy for the Mongols, but FU presented the Government with a document containing his unfavorable opinions on the proposed stipulations and the forced signed endersements of the Socument by those same Mongolian nobles.
- 7. In 19A1, during the mattle at Muyman (108-22, A1-07), FT captured about 200 of Prince TE's Japaness sponsored Mongolian Autonomous Government troops, some of whom were Chinese. The Chinese were separated and the Mongols were executed with machine curs. Those was did not die immediately were finished off with an are. Shortly after the outbrak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, Saishingga (Manager Shortly after the outbrak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, Saishingga (Manager Shortly after the outbrak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, Saishingga (Manager Shortly after the Saishingga (Manager Saishingga (Manager
- One of his first acts was to dishard and scatter the "puppet" troops of the Mongolian Autonomous Covernment, and under the metense of disarming the Mongolian troops at the Kueisui Mongolian Military Academy, he surrounded the school and killed a large number of its students. Since the Japanese surrender, FU has managed to evercome all important Mongolian equisition in Suiyuan and Chahar by using the Mongolian collaboration with the Japanese, which the Mongolians had considered the lesser of two evils, as an excuse to arrest, imprison, execute and intimidate the Mongols in his ares, thus causing many of them to go over to the Chinese Communist camp and carry on their struggle for independence from there.

#### The General

Despite his membership in the Shansi-Suiyuan Hilitary Clique and his long-standing, close relationship with MEN Mai-shan. FU has risen to eminance in a military field in which Mampor Clique men are numerically Cominant. He is well known for his sound treatment and training of his troops and his abilities as a strategist and tactician. He is also known as an able diplement who gives good treatment to make out of Government representatives; journal steems foreign missionskies. One of the many reasons for his graphorally as a soldier is his defense of the Peiping-Tactor relivey line since the breekdown of Mationalist-Chinese Communist negotiations

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in the spring of 1946, after which almost all the railroads north of the Yangt was giver were damaged by Chinese Communist troops. FU kept the lines in his area operating, even at night, without mishap. Most of the Chinese railroads were built with foreign capital and by foreign technicians, but the Peiping-Paotou line was constructed solely by the Chinese. Their pride includes its defender, who is, again, a "race" hero.

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The partial disposition of the troops under the direct control of FU Tso-i is as follows:

3rd Temporary Army	CO: HQ:	AN Chiun-shan (安春山) Hai Chih Men (西直門)(West Gate, Peiping)
101 Division	co: Mo:	KUO Ching-yun (郭 敦 宴 ) Hsi Chih Men and Changpinghsien (116-13, 40-13)
31 Division	CO:	WANG Chen-hua (主 農 華) Kangchuang (113-42, 38-24)
27 Division	EQ:	MU Hsin-ya (泉 新 <u>申</u> ) Nankou (116-06, 40-14)
4th Temporary Army	CO:	YUAN Ching-yung (哀慶榮) Changchiakou (114-55, 40-50)
1 Division	HQ:	Changpet (114-50, 41-06)
2 Division	HQ:	Yengkao (113-44, 40-22)
3 Division	FQ:	Changehiakou
35th Army	00: EQ:	
13th Army	CO: HQ:	
98 Division	HQ:	Cheugte
4 Division	hQ:	Muanping (117-41, 40-56)
1 Division	HQ:	Chengte

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- 1. FU has established the following training schools:
  - n. Fen Tou (在 可 )(Zealous Struggle) School, at Hei Chiao (中 文) (western suburb of Peiping); for the training of all non-commissioned officers, but especially those of the Northwest Clique (FENC Yu-hsiang"s clique.); training period is six menths; 800 students to be admitted each period.
  - b. The Artillery Regiment, Hsi Chiao; field artillery training for senior, junior and non-commissioned officers.
  - a Advanced Military Training Corps, Sulyuan Province; despite title, for the braining of political workers (? administrators); training period is six months; entrance requirements; high school diploma; students are selected by the school.
  - 6. Officers Training Corps, Hsi Chiao; restricted to high school graduates between 18 and 27 years of age; training period is three months; 500 students admitted each period; tuition and monthly allowance of CNC 1,000,000 paid by government; graduates receive rank of warrant officer and assignments in various headquarters.

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#### The Potential Separatist

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Comment. The 17 April 1946 edition of the New China News Agency in Peiping stated: (FU) compelled the people under his jurisdiction in Suivan to cultivate poppies and has allowated large portions of land in Shuiho and Lama for the same purpose. He has dispatched trainloads of seeds for distribution among the people there to cultivate the drug in the Yellow River belt. He issued orders encouraging the people to plant more on their farms and prohibiting the use of the plant for oil manufacture.")

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Since his appointment as Chief of the NOBSH, FU has been conscripting large numbers of men in Suiyuan and Chahar, and he has conscripted many of them without the knowledge of the National Government. His publicly announced strength is 100,000, but other estimates have placed it at 200,000 and even 400,000. It is rumored that he has also constructed a munitions plant near Changpei without publicly announcing it and that the factory is capable of supplying all the ammunition needed by his troops. Another rumor states that he has purchased a large number of guns from an American businessman in Shanghai and that, after dividing them with General WANK Yao-wu (T.A. ), who is now in Shantung, he received 50,000 pieces.

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FU Tso-i has been shifting his personnel in North China and has succeeded gradually in placing trusted followers in some of the key posts. So far, these shifts have been restricted to military organizations, within which the commanders are now mostly FU's men, as are even the junior clerks in the Investigation Section of the NCBSH. The former Tientsin garrison commander, MA Fa-wu ( ), has been replaced by FU's confident, CH'EN Ch'ang-keng ( ), who, like FU, is known as a soldier of outstanding integrity. Decisions have been made to replace the garrison commanders at Peiping, Paoting and Tangshan (118-11, 39-38). This shuffling of personnel has caused unrest and apprehension among high-ranking commanders and officials of the southern cliques, who have become fully aware of FU's ambition to put North China under the control of his men.

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- 15. II Chi-shen ( ) A II ), leader of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, recently sent an emissary to FU Tao-i, who refused to see him.
- 16. FU's group has, at one time or another, included a considerable number of Communist Party members. YUN Tse ( ), present head of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Government, was once FU's secretary, and during the Sino-Japanese War, he had among his subordinates several graduates of the Moscow For East University. He also used Mongolian Communists in his obstruction of Prince TE's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Movement.

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